

MORNING APPEAL.

THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 27, 1877

HAYESISM IN OHIO.

The MORNING APPEAL (speaking for itself) has proclaimed a decided dissent from the course chosen by President Hayes. We cannot make this course square with what we think is true loyalty to the Republican party, its professions, its pretensions, its faithful friends and its future. We believe that in all surrenders one party or the other is a most decided victor. The drift and tendency of Mr. Hayes's policy is to ignore the necessity for the longer continuance of the Republican party. His course is precisely that of an assignee in bankruptcy or an executor of a dead man's estate. He has devoted the greater part of his time, so far, to winding up the affairs of the political organization which elected him. The MORNING APPEAL thinks this assumption of the part of an assignee or executor an unwarranted one and most earnestly protests against it. Meantime the President and his friends have shown a great anxiety to have the party, everywhere, endorse his policy. Especially was the effort to secure this endorsement in Ohio very strenuous and urgent. The assumption would seem to be that the result in the State of Ohio will prove that the party not only sustains the President but flourishes under his leadership. So it happens that the Ohio election is in the nature of a test,—or, perhaps it were more correct to say that the original plan of the Administration was to make it a test. If a recent letter written at Cincinnati states the truth—and we suspect it does—Hayes is prepared to claim an endorsement of his policy in either event. If the Republicans win he will point to the platform and exclaim "That means an approval of my policy by the party which nominated me." If the Democracy win he will quite as confidently declare that the Republicans of Ohio agree with him in the assumption that the further existence of their organization is not necessary. This is heads I win, tails you lose. The correspondent to whom we have alluded predicts that the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio (Bishop) will receive a majority of 18,000 or 20,000, and the Democracy win the legislature. We do not see how it can be otherwise. Ours is a very tough party if it can live on after the necessity for its further existence has subsided. Hayes's policy, if it means anything at all means this. He deals with the party which elected him just as if it were an army of volunteers whose term of enlistment had expired and the cause for whose services no longer existed. We think he is wrong. We think his sympathies are very much in favor of the men and measures that made George B. McClellan a candidate for the Presidency in 1864, that gave Andrew Johnson their loud applause, and that nominated Horace Greeley at Cincinnati in 1872. Radicalism means beginning at the root. In the history of Republican Radicalism, or Radical Republicanism, which is all the same, Thaddeus Stevens was the strongest and clearest exemplar. Its application meant and included and brought about the abolition of slavery and the enfranchisement of the Blacks. Also it hinted at the necessity for the imposition of political disabilities upon the leaders of the rebellion. It had, moreover, among its half formed projects, the conversion of the South into a territory, and some other plans, more or less wise or unwise. What is known as Liberal Republicanism (the sort of No-mans Party for which Mr. Hayes shows so much sympathy), has from time to time fought this radicalism in all its plans, purposes and declarations. Show us a Liberal of today and we will show you a man who did all that lay in his power to sustain Andrew Johnson and defeat the Fifteenth Amendment. The line of distinction between these so-called Liberals and the Democracy is too fine to be detected by the naked eye. If the Liberals are right, if Hayes is right, if the Republican party in Ohio is right (after endorsing Hayes), the struggle between the Republican and Democratic parties is not a contest for principle's sake, but a mere scramble for place and power. We regard Hayes and treat him as a man who has turned his back upon the Republican party and is therefore undeserving that party's support. John Tyler was elected in 1840 on the Whig ticket. The issue of the times was the National Bank. After Harrison died and Tyler became the President, Congress passed a bank bill and Tyler vetoed it. Thenceforward Tyler made his bed with the Democracy. After Lincoln's death Andrew Johnson set up what he called "My Policy" against the policy of Congress. He attempted to thwart the whole scheme of reconstruction. He made his bed with the Democracy and with such political nondescripts as William M. Evarts. Now comes Rutherford B. Hayes. He was elected after the hardest and most perilous struggle ever known to our politics in time of peace—by whom? By Carl Schurz, or Evarts, or Key? By Wade Hampton or Governor Nicholls of Louisiana? No. He was elected by the men who believed in "The Camerons, the Mortons and the Conklings"—aye, and in Senator Blaine. Also there were some very sound Grant men—third termers—who lent their aid toward his election. His whole course is a repudiation of these elements—as if they were disturbers of the peace, mischief-makers,

enemies of good order. He and Wade Hampton are cheek by jowl, as Wade Hampton and Caleb Cushing were at what our Senator Nye used to style "The Mum Convention" at Philadelphia. After his inauguration it was with unseemly haste that he promoted the ousting of Governor Packard who received fifteen hundred more votes than he did in Louisiana. Now he puts the brand of humiliation upon every holder of a Federal office by declaring him, in effect, a foreigner and an interloper in the politics of the various States—rightly debarred from taking any part in State affairs because he, the said incumbent, is a Federal ally. This, as we think, caps the climax of a Presidential reassertion of the sacredness of State Rights. It says, in effect, that a man who, in any degree represents the National Government has no right to participate in the politics of his state. We believe this to be flat heresy. Concerning the Ohio Campaign, we quote as follows from the letter herein before alluded to: Had Hayes resigned or abandoned his pretensions to the Presidency during the pendency of his case before the Commission, and permitted Tilden to be inaugurated, the Republican party of Ohio would not only have seated in office their gubernatorial candidate, but would have secured a majority in the next Legislature and sent Stanley Matthews to the United States Senate. Hayes had the sagacity to see this; but \$50,000 a year for four years was too dazzling a prize for his greed. He promised everything to the South that was expected of Tilden. His party partly acquiesced in this, but never dreamed he would attempt to carry it out in good faith after his inauguration. It is doubtful whether Hayes himself contemplated being drawn into the deep water he now finds himself in; for there are few, very few, of his former Radical Republican friends left to do him homage, save those place seekers who in their resolutions proclaim confidence in his honesty of purpose, but in private curse his policy. They say he is travelling around the country seeking homage from the men who bitterly denounce the party that placed him in power. They compare him to a man who has the audacity to fawn at the feet of those who spurn and despise his family. Not a few influential Republicans, in conversation with their party friends, are outspoken in the belief, forced upon them by Hayes's own conduct, that his election was a fraud—that he went back on his Republican friends of the South, as Henry II. did on his servants who murdered Becket in the interest of their king, by afterward seeking the tomb of that celebrated prelate and presenting his bare shoulders to the lashes of his old enemy's friends by way of penance for the wrong he had committed.

QUICKSILVER AT LAST.

Under this head the Reno Journal of yesterday exultantly says: "We have frequently mentioned the quicksilver mines near Steamboat, noting what has been done in the way of developing them and thus add home-made quicksilver to the long list of valuable minerals found in our State. The present proprietors, the Humbert Brothers, have energetically pushed operations, riding over the multitudinous difficulties in the way, until at last success crowns their labors. The machinery, after some delay, was put into operation, and yesterday morning at 1 o'clock they were gratified at seeing a bright stream of silver flowing from the ore—being the first systematically produced in the State. It is the intention to put on two shifts of men immediately, and go into the business of producing quicksilver as a regular industry. The cinnabar they are developing is well defined, some six feet thick, and increasing in width and quality as it is uncovered. In fact our advices from the mines are as favorable as could be asked for by any. The limitless market provided by the Comstock will take all that the Nevada Quicksilver Mine can hope to produce."

A WOMAN KILLED FOR HER MONEY.—The Coso (Cal.) News of Sept. 15 relates the following: Again we are compelled to chronicle a murder in Darwin, one of the most foul and atrocious, and which will not reflect very favorably upon the fame of this place. Nancy Williams, the murdered woman, who was keeping a lodging house here, is well known in most every town in Nevada, Idaho and California, and although leading a dissolute life, she bore the reputation of being one of the kindest and most liberal of women, alleviating distress by her means whenever an opportunity offered, and giving from her own purse to all public enterprises. She was supposed to have about her person or secreted in her house quite a large sum of money, and to obtain this booty was undoubtedly the incentive to the murder. The murder was committed some time during the night of the 12th instant, but her dead body was not discovered until four o'clock the next morning. At the latest accounts no clue had been obtained to the perpetrator of the foul crime.

The following is a list of the officers of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias: Grand Chancellor, W. H. Davenport, of Eureka; Grand Vice Chancellor, H. D. Gross, of Virginia; Grand Prelate, A. E. Shannon, of Austin; Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, C. E. Laughton, of Carson; Grand Master of Exchequer, Geo. Tufty, of Carson; Treasurers, J. T. Davis, of Reno; M. Holmes, of Carson, and A. Robertson of Battle Mountain; Supreme Representative for two years, P. H. Mulcahy, of Gold Hill; Supreme Representative to fill vacancy created by the resignation of Rep. S. H. Goddard, S. W. Powell of Virginia.

Nye county has an estimated population of 2,000 and an assessment roll showing \$1,070,000 of property. So the Courier says.

THE NEW YORK REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

By dispatches to the Storey county papers of last evening we learn that the New York Republican State Convention met yesterday at Rochester. Mr. A. B. Cornell called the Convention together in his capacity of Chairman of the State Central Committee. Congressman Platt was chosen temporary Chairman. Inasmuch as he is a warm friend of Conkling, and whereas the Evening Post abuses him we are quite sure that his opening speech must have been a very sound piece of straight Republican talk.

As to the value of a name the Reveille of Sept. 24 deposes as follows: Pending the calling to order of the regular Sunday afternoon prayer meeting of the Sazerac Lying Club yesterday, a number of the members engaged in an informal discussion on county fairs. The point sought to be made by the member who started the thing was that these institutions are wrongly named; that instead of being designated fairs they should be called turf meetings, which would be calling things by their right names, whereas the member known as "The Philosopher" spoke as follows: "That's all right enough, but if these fairs were called horse races instead of county fairs, how in thunder could the church members get to hold watches on the horses?" Before anybody present could reply the President's gavel fell and the regular meeting was called to order.

Concerning the recent shooting affray between Pierce and Hayes at Tuscarora, the Review of that place says: A perfect volley of shots were fired in such rapid succession that many supposed them to be fire crackers. Six shots struck Pierce four of which produced flesh wounds in the legs. Only two of the wounds are serious, and they are in the region of the left hip. Hayes's injuries are not serious, though he was shot twice. One took effect in the front part of the thigh, and the other in the hip, lodging about the thigh bone. Different accounts of the affray are given. One says Hayes was acting in self defense, the other that he fired first. A man named Davidson, probably Ruel Davidson, formerly a resident of this place, also figured in the fracas. Pierce, Hayes and Davidson were arrested and their examination set for today.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company are likely to have their hands full of a law suit for damages growing out of the following case as represented by the Silver State of Tuesday: S. C. McCrady, who says he has been mining at Eureka and now on his way to Virginia, remained over here yesterday to bring suit against the Central Pacific Railroad Company. He alleges that he paid his fare from Palisade and arrived here Sunday. On the evening of that day he got on the emigrant train, with the intention of going to Reno. The conductor came around before the train got under full headway and pitched him off the cars without asking him for a ticket. His partner, fearing that he was hurt jumped off also, and is here with him. We believe A. W. Fisk has been engaged to bring suit for damages against the company.

New York, September 25.—Two seamen in the Quarantine hospital have died from yellow fever.

The syndicate has made arrangements to meet the call for \$20,000,000 gold by Secretary Sherman.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., September 25.—Three thousand miners of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company have accepted an offer of ten per cent. advance, and will resume work to-morrow.

New York, September 25.—The Graphic publishes this: As we go to press the failure of Rufus Hatch, the well known stock broker, is announced on the street. He says he will pay one hundred cents on the dollar.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 25.—Anderson Shifflett, for the murder of David G. Lawson, was executed here to-day. The rope broke the first time, and a second attempt had to be made. Shifflett proclaimed his innocence in a dying statement and on the scaffold. The scene was affecting in the extreme.

Little Rock, Ark., September 25.—Internal Revenue Collector Henry has captured two illicit distilleries in the mountains west of the Hot Springs.

Fernandina, Fla., September 25.—Three deaths and twenty new cases occurred to-day.

JACOB ZECH,

THE CELEBRATED PIANO TUNER,

WILL ARRIVE IN CARSON

—ON—

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1877.

September 18, 1877. m

PROPOSALS FOR ACID.

THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, AT CARSON, Superintendent's Office, September 19, 1877. f
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE UNDERSIGNED, UNTIL 12 O'CLOCK NOON, ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1877, from parties desiring to furnish the Mint of the United States, at Carson, with Sulphuric Acid, 62° Beaume, in such quantities as may be required, for the period of one year from a specified date. Proposals must also contain a bid for the Sulphate of Copper resulting from the operations of the Refinery for the same period.

All bids must be indorsed "Proposals to Supply the United States Mint at Carson, with Sulphuric Acid," and addressed to
JAMES CRAWFORD, Superintendent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ON ACCOUNT OF SPECIAL REASONS
We are Selling Out at Cost.

Our Entire Stock

MUST BE SOLD IN 90 DAYS!

It requires only a call to be convinced that we are selling goods cheaper than any firm in Carson City.

Following are some of our special prices:

DOMESTIC GINGHAMS.....8 yards for \$1
LONSDALE MUSLIN.....8 yards for \$1
WHITEROCK MUSLIN.....8 yards for \$1
GRASSCLOTH.....8 yards for \$1
CANTON FLANNELS.....8 yards for \$1

And All Goods Accordingly,

PLEASE CALL EARLY AND BE CONVINCED

OLCOVICH BROS.

Carson City, August 1, 1877.

NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS.

ALL PERSONS HAVING STOCK ACCOUNTS WITH
McCONNELL & CO.

Are hereby notified that the interest on same has been reduced to ONE PER CENT. per month.
sept13m McCONNELL & CO.

E. A. BREWSTER, M. D.,

RESIDENT DENTIST. HAS
taken rooms at the
ARLINGTON HOUSE,

Carson City, Nev.

All operations known to the dental profession performed in the most approved style.

Filling and Treating Exposed Nerves made a specialty.

Teeth built up with gold to their natural shape and size, and guaranteed to stand the test of time.
September 18, 1877. 1m

CARSON CITY BREWERY,

King street, Carson City,

JACOB KLEIN

PROPRIETOR.

THE VERY BEST QUALITY OF

LAGER BEER

Made on the Pacific Coast or anywhere. Orders promptly attended to. The saloon is constantly supplied with the finest brands

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

gIVE ME A CALL
Jan14 JACOB KLEIN.

EXCHANGE CHOPHOUSE

OYSTER SALOON,

M. CLESCOVICH, PROPRIETOR.

Northeast corner of Carson and Second Streets, opposite Omsby House, Carson City, Nevada.

THIS WELL-KNOWN AND LONG-ESTABLISHED first-class Restaurant and Oyster Stand is kept open from 6 o'clock A. M. until 2 A. M. The cooking and all the facilities are unsurpassed by any establishment of the kind, here or elsewhere.

Orders will receive prompt attention.
gIVE ME A CALL
July 7, 1877.

J. W. FOX, M. D. J. S. M. SMART, M. D.

DRS. FOX & SMART,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

OFFICE: Walter's Building, corner of King and Curry streets, Carson City, Nevada.

Office Hours: From 12 M. to 3 P. M. au21

DR. F. J. WHITE,

Office: Over Willis' Drugstore, Up-stairs.

gIVE ME A CALL
Carson, March 12, 1877.

FELIX H. MERZBACH,

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC

AND AGENT FOR THE

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, AND HALLT

& DAVIS PIANOS.

Office at J. G. FOX'S, Carson City. Jan26td

J. W. WATERS, M. D.

Office: On King street, at rear of Willis Drugstore,

CARSON CITY, NEVADA.

DR. L. J. HERRICK,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

OFFICE: In Matt. Rinckel's new block, Carson street

CARSON CITY

A Stitch in Time!

Don't Throw Away Your Old

Clothes!

THOMAS MILLARD, THE MOST

skillful Clothes Cleaner in this State, has resumed business in his old stand, on

Carson Street, next to Rail's Store.

gIVE ME A CALL
Carson, May 22, 1877

MASON & CO.,

IN CORBETT BLOCK,

NORTH CARSON STREET,

CARSON CITY, NEVADA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

Provisions,

Crockery,

Glassware,

Tinware,

Canned Fruits,

Butter,

Lard,

Grain,

Coal Oil

AND ALL ARTICLES USUALLY KEPT

—IN A—

FIRST CLASS STORE

Of the kind of mercantile business in which they are engaged

gIVE ME A CALL
Orders taken and Goods delivered

TO ANY PART OF THE CITY FREE OF CHARGE

Carson, May 5, 1876.

MASON & CO.

L. MORRIS & CO.

TO THE FRONT.

HAVING RECEIVED AN IMMENSE

STOCK OF

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods

From the East, which were bought there during the late financial crisis, we propose to give our customers the benefit of it.

10 yards Bleached Muslin for...\$1.00

10 yards Canton Flannel for...\$1.00

10 yards Cassoloth for...\$1.00

4 pairs Ladies White Hose.... 50

3 pairs Ladies Striped Hose.... 50

And Everything in Proportion.

L. MORRIS & CO.

Carson, August 1, 1877.

GEORGE PERASICH,

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET,

Wholesale and retail dealer in

FRESH FRUITS, VEGETABLES, CONFECTIONS, ETC

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ON HAND

and is daily receiving the

Choicest Fruits, Freshest Vegetables, Best

of Confections, Choice Havana Cigars,

Poultry, Ranch Eggs, Etc.

N. B.—Orders promptly filled and delivered as per

recisions. GEORGE PERASICH.

Carson street next to Theater Saloon,

KAISER'S

FAMILY RESTAURANT,

CORNER OF

Carson and Telegraph streets, Carson City.

HAVING FITTED UP

Restaurant rooms at the above

named place, I am prepared to

accommodate my customers and

generally.

Carson, July 25, 1875. D. KAISER.

NOTICE.

HAVING RENTED THE

PIONEER SOAP FACTORY,

will manufacture the best quality of

Chemical Olive Soap, Sal Soda and

Washing Powders,

And will supply the public on most reasonable terms.

Carson, September 2, 1877. J. W. BERRY.